

Evening Ledger

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THE AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE EVENING LEDGER FOR JANUARY WAS 92,214
PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1916

I have had playmates, I have had companions, In my days of childhood, in my joyful school-days.

St. Valentine recks not of weather without so long as the heart is warm.

Atlantic City seems to be as popular in midwinter as in midsummer.

Judge Hughes evidently has a canny knowledge of the superior value of a bird in the hand.

Uncle Joe Cannon says he is a pacifist, "but is not a darned fool on the subject." Then he's not a real pacifist.

Those floods in Arkansas seem especially out of place in a State which so enthusiastically went dry the first of the year.

It's hard to understand Carranza's object in cornering the hemp market. Villa's army is dwindling so fast, a small portion of it would have been sufficient.

Five hundred more policemen have been promised to Philadelphia's suburbs. Then what is to become of the pretty notion that the country is such a nice, pure place?

Not the least beautiful in the equipment of flags for the new battleship Pennsylvania will be the State flag, to be presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

During Mr. Roosevelt's pleasure trip to the Lesser Antilles it's a safe bet there will always be a close degree of proximity between his organ of hearing and good old terra firma.

Now that the courts have enjoined the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order separating the Lehigh Valley Railroad from its lake steamship line the issue can be fought out in the proper tribunal.

There are 20,000,000 unorganized militia in the United States; that is, males of military age. The school census of this city recently taken shows that there are 239,522 children of school age here; that is, children between 5 and 15. All but 36,000 of them are enrolled in the schools.

The condition of the streets is a little worse in this storm than it was a few weeks ago. At that time one of the keen-eyed guardians of the crossroads in the heart of the city did more than beckon on or retard the pedestrians. He shouted regularly the warnings, "Watch the horses." The men who are driving drays have a hard enough time, but they cannot control their horses' feet. And in such a condition the pedestrian owes it to everybody to be a little more watchful than he absolutely has to be.

The formal opening of the Charles Curtis Harrison Hall in the University Museum calls attention to one of the most valuable educational collections in the city and ought to attract a large number of visitors. The place is open to the public without charge, and the announcements scattered over the city show, but the number of visitors to it is much smaller than its importance deserves. The Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains that has been put on view in the new hall is only one of the many notable groups of exhibits. No Boy Scout's education is complete until he has seen the collection of Indian relics, with the models of Indian encampments.

Only 2000 applications have been made for retail liquor licenses this year. If they are all granted this will give one license for every 170 families, counting five persons to a family. They are not likely to be all granted, for last year out of 2007 applications licenses were granted to only 1918 places. In 1914 there were 2148 applications and 1923 licenses granted. Although the city is growing in population, there is a slow but gradual decrease in the number of places where intoxicating drinks can be bought. If this decrease were accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the consumption of liquor the temperance advocates would have sound reasons for congratulating themselves on the progress of their favorite reform. The reports of the collector of internal revenue for this district, however, indicate that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor.

The Organization's methods of obtaining money for campaign purposes in Philadelphia have been a source of much comment for many years, but the recent debate in the Senate on the Philippine bill for independence brought to light the interesting fact that our brown-skinned protégés have gone the Organization "one better" when it comes to collecting funds for a specific purpose. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, during the debate, told the Senate that it came to his notice that the military authorities in the Philippines had issued orders that the people must cease having celebrations when American officials arrived in the islands, so it was exhausting the resources of the poor people to provide the entertainment. Therefore, according to the

Senator, the "under-the-table" passed the word along to the petty officials that there should be no further contributions for entertainment purposes, except as voluntarily given. The underofficials were equal to the occasion, however, and according to Senator Lewis, advised the people as follows:

Hereafter whenever American officials visit the islands there shall be no more contributions to entertain them, except voluntarily, but those who do not volunteer shall be fined five pesos.

GIVE US A NATIONAL ARMY

The power of Congress to transform the National Guard into a National Army is limited by the Constitution. The Guard is deemed a State body in time of peace, subject to the control of State authorities. A constitutional amendment would be required to make it national in fact as well as in name.

There is general agreement outside of Congress on the importance of enlarging the military forces of the nation. The disagreement is upon the best way to bring it about.

Mr. Garrison wrote to the President on January 17 that:

The very first line of cleavage which must be encountered and dealt with by the student of the situation is between reliance upon a system of State troops, forever subject to constitutional limitations which render them absolutely insecure as a reliance for the nation, or reliance upon national forces raised, officered, trained and controlled by the national authorities.

Mr. Garrison argued that the State troops were valued as a national army, and that any law intended to make them the sole reserve force of the nation would be worse than useless, because it would lead the people to think that adequate provision had been made for future contingencies.

The President does not go so far as Mr. Garrison, but he does not utterly disagree with him. He wrote on February 10:

I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the National Guard under Federal control and training.

Although he was not convinced, the President said he was willing to keep an open mind on the subject and give to Congress an opportunity to see what it could do.

It is important to know what the powers of Congress are in the premises, as well as what are the powers of the President over the militia. Here is what the Constitution says on the subject:

Article I. The Congress shall have power—
Sec. 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.
Sec. 16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Art. II, Sec. 2, paragraph 1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service of the United States.

A man does not need to be a lawyer to conclude from these provisions that the National Guard is not a national force until it is called to the service of the National Government "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasion." It is a State force in command of the State officers. No militia regiment has ever entered the national service as such. The men have had to enlist in a national volunteer army and be transferred by an act of their own from the jurisdiction of the State to that of the nation.

It is proposed to increase the control of the National Government over the State troops by paying the officers and men out of the Federal treasury and holding up the pay unless they meet certain requirements in the way of training and discipline, and it is planned also to get around the necessity of re-enlistments in a national army when the State troops are needed for national service by inserting a pledge on the original enlistment in the National Guard that the man will serve the nation wherever he may be sent. But it is evident from the provisions of the Constitution that, although Congress may prescribe the discipline of the State troops, it has no power to enforce it against the will of the States, and has no control over the State troops save when they are in national service.

No proposition for using the National Guard as the basis of a reserve army has included any device for putting it under direct national control in time of peace. It is proposed that there should be 45 separate reserve armies under command of 48 different authorities. The National Guard Association, which favors federalization of the organized militia, has perceived that there must be a constitutional amendment before even the semblance of national control in time of war can be secured. The legislative committee has recommended that Congress submit an amendment making the State troops available for service wherever the regular army may be sent, and providing for the organization of a Federal militia in those States where the local militia is not maintained in accordance with the Federal requirements.

Much can be said in favor of such an amendment, because under it the War Department could create a reserve force in almost every State in the Union subject to immediate and direct control of the commander-in-chief of the national armies. But Congress is not considering any sort of a constitutional amendment.

No one whose judgment is worth considering believes the organized militia can be federalized by Congress under the Constitution as it stands. The chief congressional advocates of reliance on the National Guard are opponents of preparedness. They see no emergency of sufficient gravity to justify any radical change from past policies. They admit it. The purpose of the President's Western tour was to start a backfire that would compel Congress to act. There is no doubt that the nation demands a national army. It does not care about the details so long as it gets results.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED

The problem of the feeble-minded is one to which the normally endowed come with a feeling of uneasiness. Despite the advances of science, the feeling persists that the affliction is incurable, and the healthy man looks upon the incurable with a hatred and ferocity which grows in direct proportion to his sense of impotence. Yet the problem must be worked over, and the exhibit arranged by the Public Charities Association for the two weeks beginning February 23 should be largely attended. The fact that 19,000 feeble-minded persons are either cared for privately or not cared for at all is not precisely pleasant, nor is it consoling to note that the three Pennsylvania institutions especially designed for care of these unfortunates are overcrowded and have waiting lists amounting to at least 1400.

Tom Daly's Column

THE VALENTINE
Sun-up! and the earliest ray
Bubbles up the sky like wine;
Gold and silver lightnings play
Where the icy branches shine;
Through the fairy fretwork stray
Rose-glints of a heart divine—
God, who made this perfect day,
Sends us all a Valentine!

The Difference
"Ah!" SAID the man who was given to the rich man and the poor man.
"Except," replied the observant man, "that in the former case it is usually accompanied by reporters."

GENUS IRRITABILE VATUM
(Or, freely translated, "What a Slam!")
Alfred Noyes says it is the duty of the United States to enter the war on the side of the Allies if the contest should become a deadlock.

Speaking of Final Reckonings
We got a lot out of the intaglio section of last Sunday's Public Ledger, especially the picture under which we read: "The remnants of the Serbian army retreating before the Teutonic allies. Thus another little country is added to the list of those upon which has fallen the wrath of the Huns because real nations have thwarted their dreams. Hence, there is just a little to be added to the final reckoning." It was the landscape, rather than the army, that interested us. Somehow it reminded us of Ireland.

In Transit
Men spoke of her as "passing fair,"
But time flies by so fast.
Now some of these same men declare
She's actually past.

Doctor Hamilton in Philadelphia
Saturday, June 5, 1744—I never was in a place so populous where the gout for public gay diversions prevailed so little. There is no such thing as assemblies of the gentry among them, either for dancing or music; these they have had an utter aversion to ever since Whitefield preached among them. Their chief employ, indeed, is traffic and mercantile business, which turns their thoughts from these levities. Some Virginia gentlemen that came here with the Commissioners of the Indian treaty were desirous of having a ball, but could find none of the female sex in a humour for it. Strange influence of religious enthusiasm upon human nature to excite an aversion at these innocent amusements, for the most part, so agreeable and entertaining to the young and gay. And, indeed, the opinion of moderate people, so conducive to the improvement of politeness, good manners and humanity.

From "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." Copyright, Chicago, 1882.

REPLY TO A YOUNG MAN THAT USES TOBACCO
MR. BANNISTER: 902—St., July 18, 18—

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your courteous letter, containing a declaration of love. I will be frank enough to admit that, while I had been sensible of your affectionate regard for me for some months, I have also cherished a growing interest in you. I have not, however, as yet confessed, I most sincerely love you. I should, perhaps, say to myself, but should I not do so, as well as to myself, to be strictly honest in my expression, let me foster this growing love, which under present conditions, is not likely to ripen.

LETTERS OF LOVE

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HE SHOWS MISSOURI
As Governor Hadley performed important services in securing the development of unused land, Missouri was rich in agricultural land which had never been touched by the plow, also in land possessing neglected resources in the way of mining and lumbering. He started out on a campaign of education—actually went out personally to talk with the Missourians. He traveled down rivers on rafts, camping at night on the shore. He drove over the country roads, awakening the farmers to the need of scientific methods of agriculture and cattle culture. He made good use of publicity. He preached the gospel of the telephone, of good roads, of good schools

A LITTLE WAY
A little way to walk with you, my own—
O'ut a little way.
This one of us must weep and walk alone
Until God's day.
A little way! It is so sweet to live
Together, that I know,
Life would not have one withered rose to give
If it were of my own.

THE YOUNGSTER OF MISSOURI



Hadley, an Orator Since His Boyhood, Which Wasn't Very Long Ago—Strengthened Himself by Outdoor Life

THE name of Henry Spencer Hadley as a presidential possibility, 1916 model, seems to have dropped out of the calculations of the political prognosticators. It is not impossible, however, that it will be heard again before the summer is out. Borah's name has also disappeared from the reckoning. In his case the disappearance is partly to be explained by the intentions of the owner. Borah is still young. He doesn't want to become a back number through too much booming before the time is ripe. The year 1920 will suit him quite as well as the year 1916. Such, at least, is the impression his attitude conveys. Hadley is a young man, too—only forty-four. He won't be forty-four till next Sunday.

Until 1910 Missouri hadn't had a Republican Governor in thirty-six years. To amend the situation a boy was born in Olathe, Kansas, in 1872. When 1869 came the boy had become a grown-up and he was ready for the job.

Hadley's grandfather, Jeremiah Hadley, conducted a Quaker mission school at Shawnee, not far from Olathe. The boy's father was a Quaker. He was also a well-to-do miller and the owner of several prosperous farms. He sent his son to the University of Kansas and then to the law school of Northwestern University. At college and law school young Hadley was a star orator. His clear, deep voice and winning personality made him an exceptionally effective speaker. Of slender build and somewhat under the medium height, with firm, clear-cut features, he possessed a personality at once engaging and militant.

A Sudden Nomination
From the time of receiving his law school diploma Hadley was successful in his profession. He opened a law office in Kansas City, Mo., where his mastery of the law, together with his attractive but forceful personality and his gifts of oratory, won him immediate prosperity at the bar. He worked hard at private practice and as public prosecutor until his health began to weaken, when he went out to New Mexico and lived a while on a ranch. He developed the habit of living outdoors as much as possible. He owns a farm, where he spends much of his time, and is an enthusiastic horseman and golfer. He is also fond of hunting. Like Roosevelt, he has overcome the handicap of a frail constitution.

For two years Hadley served as Assistant City Counselor of Kansas City and for two years as prosecuting attorney for Jackson County. In twenty-one months he disposed of twenty-one murder cases, securing convictions in all but one, the jury disagreeing in that instance. On retiring from office he told himself and his friends that he was going to devote himself henceforward entirely to private practice. But in 1905 he attended the Republican State Convention. There were several candidates for Attorney General. Hadley rose to speak in behalf of one of them. Suddenly somebody shouted, "Hadley for Attorney General!" Others took up the cry, and Hadley was nominated by acclamation. Nobody, not even the Republicans, had any expectation that the Republican ticket could win, but in the ensuing campaign every man in it was elected except the gubernatorial candidate, who was defeated by Folk. Hadley then began his career as a trust buster. He gained a national reputation for his successful cases against the Standard Oil Company, the railroads, the Harvester Trust, the Insurance and Lumber Trusts and the race track gamblers of St. Louis.

In 1909 he was elected Governor. He had not wished to become a candidate, but Taft had sent him this word: "You are the only man who can win. Unless you run I lose Missouri." Hadley and Taft won.

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This one of us must weep and walk alone
Until God's day.
A little way! It is so sweet to live
Together, that I know,
Life would not have one withered rose to give
If it were of my own.

WHO GETS IT?



What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

- QUIZ
1. Who are the United States Senators from New Jersey?
2. When and where was ether first used as an anesthetic?
3. Which is the most populous State in the Union?
4. What was General Grant President?
5. Did William Penn ever visit Philadelphia?
6. Where was the Centennial Exhibition held in 1876?
7. Who wrote the first American novel?
8. What was the largest American city in 1870?
9. Where is Montenegro, and what is the shape of its name?
10. What nations guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium and when was the agreement made?

ANSWERS TO SATURDAY'S QUIZ
1. About 11 1/2 miles from League Island to the tenth avenue.
2. The first ten amendments to the Constitution.
3. Fifteen million dollars.
4. For the independence of the Philippine Islands at the end of not less than two and not more than four years.
5. Vancouver, B. C.
6. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., and James O'Govern.
7. Since 1903 the War Department has prepared a minimum of 115 million dollars and a maximum of 174 millions, for a year. The minimum was \$5 millions and its maximum \$11 millions, for a single year.
8. Halifax.
9. Camden, N. J.
10. Russia.

Admission Day
Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is February 14 a holiday in any State? DOUBTFUL
It is a holiday in Arizona and is the anniversary of the admission of the Territory to the Union.

Paupers
Editor of "What Do You Know"—I am sure that there were more paupers in the United States than in Great Britain. I am confident that I am right, but I cannot prove it. Can you help me? CHARLT.
According to the latest census bulletin, there are 41,388 paupers in the United States. The number in England and Wales is 271,463, and in Scotland there are 62,639.

Nothing to Do
Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you help me to find out who wrote the poem beginning:
Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food,
Nothing to wear but clothes,
To keep from going nude.
NORWOOD
Perhaps some reader can assist "Norwood."

Working for Pleasure
Editor of "What Do You Know"—I want to find the poem which contains these lines and the correspondent, I give it below:
Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest, though the body stumbe.
It was written by Kenyon Cox. Here it is:
Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The thing thou lovest, though the body stumbe.
The thing thou lovest, though the body stumbe.
Who works for glory mingles off the goal;
Who works for money coils his very soul.
Work for work's sake then, and it will pay;
That these things shall be added unto.

Ember Days
Editor of "What Do You Know"—What are ember and rogation days? CHAMBERS-WILLY
They are certain periods of the year devoted to fasting and prayer. Ember days occur about the beginning of the four seasons: the first of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

Another Stevenson Prayer
Editor of "What Do You Know"—In your column of this date I find the query: "What is Stevenson's Prayer?" For the benefit of your correspondent, I give it below:
"Grant that we here before Thee may be free from the fear of vicissitude and the fear of death, may finish what remains before us of our course without dishonor to ourselves and hurt to others, and when the day comes may die in peace. Deliver us from fear and favor from mean hopes and cheap pleasures. Give us mercy on each in his deficiency; let him not be hurt to others, and when the day comes may die in peace. Deliver us from the weariness." J. L. M. and give at last rest to the weary." J. L. M. Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, February 12.

Webster's Habits
Editor of "What Do You Know"—A Brooklyn clergyman in a public address referred to the clergyman's temperate habits. I have heard of his charges denied. What is the truth about it? MARSHFIELD
Edward Everett Hale knew Webster for 25 years and he said: "I never had a drink of liquor though he cared anything about wine or beer—certainly I never supposed he used hard liquor. Alexander H. Stephens, who lived next door to Webster in Washington, once said that Webster was the worst slandered man I ever knew. It is the general impression, and I have dined with him at his house and table. I know that him at dinner said affairs outside and he never saw him in the least intoxicated." It is such other testimony to the same effect.